# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
# LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:992
ANSWERED ON:08.02.2017
Rate of Urban Poverty
Premachandran Shri N.K.

**Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:**

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that mismanagement is one of the reasons for the increase in the rate of urban poverty;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) Whether the Government is aware that more rural migrants and increasing birth rate in slums is causing urban poverty and if so, the details thereof;

(d) Whether the government is aware that unemployment is also a reason for urban poverty; and

(e) if so, the initiatives taken by the Government to generate ample employment opportunity ?

## Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
[RAO INDERJIT SINGH]

(a) to (b): As per Poverty Estimates for 2011-12 released by erstwhile Planning Commission, the percentage of persons below poverty line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 13.7% in urban areas. The corresponding estimate in 2004-05 was 25.7% and in 1993-94 it was 31.8%. The average annual decline (percentage points per annum) in urban poverty ratio during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05 was 0.55 which accelerated to 1.69 during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12.

(c) No data is available with the Ministry which supports the argument that rural migrants and increasing birth rate in slums is causing urban poverty.

(d) to (e): Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM) to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities to sustainable an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods.
The Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) component under DAY-NULM is designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills to enable them to get placed in jobs or to set up self-employment ventures.
The Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component under DAY-NULM focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The component also supports Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor to access easy credit from banks and avail interest subsidy on loans.

*****